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Forty-one Years, \$112 75 41 months, \$44 00

Forty-two Years, \$115 50 42 months, \$45 00

Forty-three Years, \$118 25 43 months, \$46 00

Forty-four Years, \$121 00 44 months, \$47 00

Forty-five Years, \$123 75 45 months, \$48 00

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Fifty Years, \$275 00 100 months, \$103 00

Fifty-one Years, \$277 75 101 months, \$104 00

Fifty-two Years, \$280 50 102 months, \$105 00

Fifty-three Years, \$283 25 103 months, \$106 00

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Fifty-seven Years, \$321 75 117 months, \$120 00

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should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
of Oldham.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

We are told the War Department two or three weeks ago issued an order for the enrollment of free negroes in Kentucky as citizens within the purview of the conscription act.

The illegality, offensiveness, and temerity of this order, as we learn, immediately led to an earnest remonstrance on the part of our State authorities, seconded warmly by General Burnside and by General Boyle. In answer to this remonstrance, the President, we understand, signified that the enrollment of the free negroes in Kentucky was not intended as necessarily preliminary to the drafting and arming of them, but might be preliminary to their employment as simple laborers. In other words, the President declared that he had not yet made up his mind to do more than enroll the negroes. For reasons obvious to all Kentuckians at least, this declaration was not deemed satisfactory, and the remonstrance has been followed by State authorities in more emphatic and more urgent tones. We have the utmost confidence that the remonstrance thus unanswered will prevail. It must prevail.

If the order were clearly legal it would be most rash and improper to attempt to enforce it; but it is clearly illegal. Free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and the President can find in Kentucky no respectable authority that will affirm the contrary. On this point Governor Robinson, the chief magistrate of the State, and Judge Ballard, the chief judicial officer of the nation in the State, are completely at one. And with them herein all classes of the Commonwealth thoroughly agree. In the universal estimation of Kentuckians the order is wholly illegal as well as offensive in the extreme. We cannot presume that the President will adhere to the order without presuming that he is devoid of the first instincts of prudence no less than of justice. The President, whatever his infirmity of judgment or will, is not thus weak and headlong. We do not harbor a doubt he will speedily rescind the order. So confident indeed are we in this respect that but for the notice of the order by some of our contemporaries in the State we should perhaps have felt it our duty under all the circumstances to leave the matter in the hands of the State authorities without comment for the present at any rate. Certain it is that the matter could not be in abler or more faithful hands.

In the mean time, we are assured that the order is practically suspended. This is all we should be.

The mails having been restored between this city and Lebanon, we have several letters giving full details of Morgan's atrocities on the 5th. We cannot find room for them all, but we glean many incidents of interest. All the northern portion of the beautiful town of Lebanon is in ashes, and many of its most estimable citizens have nothing left them on earth but the clothes upon their persons. It was a terrible sight to see children leaving the smoking ruins of their own homes, expecting to obtain shelter elsewhere. Friends of all sorts—friends only to find them wrapped in flames by the incendiary hands of parochial and fraternal Kentuckians. Morgan, like an infarate demon of destruction, ordered the whole town to be fired, but Col. Hoffman, reluctant to obey such inhuman command, requested the citizens to bear a flag of truce to the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, and tell him that he must surrender to save the town. Mr. Littlefield and the Rev. J. H. Coblentz bore the flag, which was fired into, and both gentleman came very near losing their lives. When our friends ceased firing the rebels took advantage of it, occupied all the houses near the depot, and never for one moment desisted from applying the torch to buildings which had not been occupied by Federal troops. The rebels and their accomplices did not afford them any protection, but on the contrary an obstruction to their fire. The incendiaries was probably solely by a frenzied and malicious spirit. With a single exception the destroyed property was owned by loyal persons. Some of the rebel soldiers tried to put out the fire in the houses of their relations, but said that some of the citizens of the place urged them in the work of destruction.

The clerks' offices and their contents were destroyed. A new order of warfare has been inaugurated in this State by the rebels. Let the keepers of public records hear this in mind. Fire and sword, kill, burn, and steal is their demoniac motto. They plunder friend and foe alike, and there is scarcely a house or a farm in the interior of the State that has not been visited, ransacked, and despoiled by the thieves. What will be the verdict of his story on John Morgan's conduct? Should he escape with his life, he will find chagrin and disappointment his lot. He was heard to exclaim during the Lebanon fight: "Oh God, I am the most unfortunate man alive. Would to God this war was ended!" Is there yet some remnant of the angel left? The loss of Chenuant, and his younger brother Thomas on the 5th, pained him deeply. He has to fight every step of his way and has accomplished no definite end. It is absurd to speak of the bravery of his men. Some of them are heroes, but the mass are thieves who have joined him to plunder and not to fight. One of our letters from Lebanon says, could we have seen them hiding behind the houses and peeping about, afraid to attack any one of the dozen houses occupied by our friends with about as many men in each, we would be convinced that soldiers and thieves don't belong to the same family.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson and the portion of the 20th Kentucky Infantry—Col. S. D. Bruce's old regiment—under his command at Lebanon have covered themselves with honor. That noble Spartan band of three hundred and thirty-eight men, rank and file, held Morgan, with at least five thousand rebels, in check for nearly eight hours, with nothing to defend themselves but brave hearts and trusty rifles. While Morgan had been from fifteen to twenty men, and five or six pieces of artillery, he could not take the garrison except by dishonoring a flag of truce and then setting fire to the town. One gentleman, who had unusual opportunity for knowing, informs us that the rebel officers had almost despaired of taking the town, and believed they were fighting two thousand men; they knew that reinforcements were near at hand, and they became desperate. Morgan's last order was to take the town by assault, and, if it did not surrender in ten minutes, to burn it down and kill every person taken. Lebanon, it is well known, has not one strong point of defense, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, the annals of this war will not furnish an example of greater gallantry than its cautious, cool, collected, and brave defense. Imagine the posi-

tion. The noble little band was encircled by Morgan's legions with a living cordon; the anaconda had thrown its crushing coil around its victim, and seemed able to swallow it in twenty minutes. But hour after hour passed away, and still the most desperate determination was manifested. Three or four were reported to be four regiments of Federal cavalry; every ear was strained to hear the boom of their advancing artillery, one shot from which would have started the band of rebels in double-quick time. "Why don't the rebels come?"—on every tongue, then the terrible alarm arose "Look! the town is on fire!" To save the place from destruction, the white flag of capitulation was run up, while the brave little garrison burst into tears! More holy, more glorious those drops of noble grief than even the heroic blood which had been shed in the defense of Lebanon!

The letter from our correspondent, "Union Soldier," on our first page, gives a graphic account of the battle from one who valiantly participated in it, and leaves us but little more to write. Twenty-six cannon balls lodged in the depot where the chirivir Hanlon and his devoted men made their last rally. Captain Huber, Commissary, Lieut. Hammer, 16th Kentucky Infantry, and Lieut. Bratten, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, volunteered their services, fought like heroes, and were highly complimented by Col. Hanson. Valuable service was rendered by Col. B. J. Spalding, who broke through the rebel ranks, at the imminent peril of his life, to carry despatches to the advancing reinforcements. Col. Hanson has proved himself a splendid officer; cautious, cool, and collected, but not too slow, and brave without rashness; he is neither indifferent to nor excited by flying reports of the approach of the enemy. All his plans for this fight were thoroughly matured several days in advance. He can never be taken by surprise. His veteran regiment has been in many a hard fought battle, and the perfect composure and businesslike manner with which they entered into this fight showed both their courage and their discipline. There is an intimate connection between bravery on the field and good order in camp. For cool and daring bravery, the whole service cannot boast a superior regiment to the 20th Kentucky infantry. Its officers and men deserve some public marked recognition of their conduct on Lebanon on the 5th July.

The Philadelphia Age lauds the moderation and forbearance of Lee during his progress through Pennsylvania, and praises him for not going beyond the laws of civilized warfare. We cannot concur with the Age in these commendations, for there is a "method" in this moderation. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th ult., develops the true rebel policy, which is one of dissimulation. It preaches forbearance "from plunder now," and says:

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